

The Middletown Transcript

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Edward Reynolds.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1874.

Court Proceedings.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 27th.

Court met at 10 a. m. Judges Wooten,

Houston and Wales on bench. First case

tried, State vs. Wm. Thomas (neg.) assault

with intent to kill John P. Coyle, Nov. 10th

6th of November 1874. Our readers will re-

member the fight that occurred at the polls

at Odessa, on the above date, started by the

negro Thomas striking Mr. Cochrane across

the head with a heavy club, knocking him

down cutting open his ear. Mr. Co's sons

and friends at once rose to his rescue and a

general fight ensued in which the negroes to

the number of nearly a hundred were driven

from the ground. As the negroes were being

struck Mr. Cochrane at the time, the negro

Thomas escaped, but afterwards boasted of

what he had done, which led to his arrest,

though he managed to keep clear until a few

months ago, when he was captured and

lodged in jail. During his trial Thomas

made a speech in which he stated that several

white men had met the negroes at Mr. Pleasant

and other places and urged them to get

into the polls prepared to fight and to assert

their rights, and promising that they would

stand by them, but that when the pinch came

these white men all deserted them and left

them to fight it out alone. If they were the

friends to the colored people as they profess

to be he thought they ought now to come to

his aid. The prisoner declared, if he struck

Mr. Cochrane he did not know it and now

begged his pardon. (A subsequent interview

with Thomas has not been made, but he is

now in the custody of the sheriff, who is

inciting the negroes to the riot of that

day.)

The jury retired and after some time spent

in consultation returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the State vs. Aaron K. Wood-

ward, charged with the murder by shooting of

Wm. S. Lukens, on the 6th of October,

was then called on. The case was heard by

the jury, who were empaneled by

George T. Morris, John M. Applegate, Isaac

John M. Applegate, J. Poulton Chandler,

Peter F. Massey, Joseph S. Foreman,

David P. Massey, George W. White,

William Wilson, Jonathan B. George.

At five minutes of 10 Mr. Hodgson opened

the case to the jury on the part of the State

as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury—You are tonight

here from the body of this case for the pur-

pose of ascertaining whether or not Aaron K.

Woodward, the prisoner as he is indicted,

is guilty of the charge with which he is in-

dicted, the killing of Wm. S. Lukens. This is

a peculiar case, in fact, such a case has not

occurred in this Court within my legal memory.

It has peculiar phases in it. The question to

be determined by you after hearing the evi-

dence, is one entirely of intent, express or

implied by law. I am well aware how difficult

it is, to ascertain what are the peculiar feelings of

the heart, and to what extent the mind is

affected by the feelings of the heart. That

all this is well. The mind of man is

not a thing of itself, unless some peculiar

design prevents the acting out of the instin-

ct. The intent is to be judged from the effect of

his acts. In telling you of the matter you

have for your earnest deliberation, it is neces-

sary on the part of the State to define the

charge of murder. Mr. Hodgson then defined

murder, drawing the distinction between

first and second degree, and applied it to the

present case. "He then proceeded to give the

legal definition of manslaughter and explain-

ed the nature of malice as laid down in the

books. He then called the attention of the

jury to the facts of the case now on trial.

"Six boys, the eldest of whom was not more

than fifteen years of age on the 6th day of Octo-

ber last, started from Wilmington on the Spring

road in the direction of the house lately oc-

cupied by Woodward and in which his family

now live. About 10 o'clock a. m., sitting

in the road opposite the prisoner's house

these boys saw a tree on which they supposed

chickadees were. They entered the field, and

three of the boys, Lukens, Green and Skelley,

decided the tree. They had scarcely settled

themselves in the branches, to knock off the

birds, when they were called upon by the

prisoner, who was running rapidly towards

them, to come down or he would shoot. They

fled, but did not shoot, and they would

come down. Lukens and Skelley started to

come down, and when near the ground first

jumped, Lukens struck the ground first.

The prisoner was then under the tree, and

Lukens struck the ground Woodward struck

and nearly killed him. Before Woodward

had arrived under the tree, however, the other

three boys of the party, Speckman, Coyle and

McElroy, had run out of the field to the road.

Standing at the tree, the left there is a

woods, to the right the road. After Wood-

ward had struck Lukens, breaking the sticks,

Lukens and Skelley started running towards

the woods. When about ten yards away,

Woodward raised his gun and fired, when

Lukens fell to his knees without hurt. Skelley

received a wound in the right side of his arm.

Lukens was shot in the right side of the

body. Skelley ran on. Woodward picked

Lukens up and stood him on his feet, but

leaving him to fall to the ground. Wood-

ward left him to his fate and went to the

house. One of the boys then called to

Lukens and told him to get up. Skelley,

Lukens and Skelley went up the tree. Coyle

and Speckman were up the tree. Coyle

Speckman and myself were up the tree.

"When Woodward came running he had a

gun in his hand; he got under the tree before

the others got down; did not hear what Wood-

ward said, but heard the boys almost crying

to get down; Skelley and Lukens jumped

down; I ran to the road; I heard the gun

fire, but did not see him shoot; I don't

know how far off it was when the gun was

fired, but I saw that Lukens was a little

way from the tree when I saw him fall; he

was running towards the woods; Skelley was

with him; when I next saw Skelley he was

shot in the arm. He was then in the road calling

me to take him home; we left town on that

day about 9.30 a. m., and went past Mr. Bay-

ard's house; saw Lukens again that day being

taken home; saw him again next day dead.

"Lukens was standing over Lukens when

we saw him; he was holding a gun in his

hand, holding it with both hands; he was

about to come over, this was about 3 min-

utes after I heard the shot fired; that is the

man in the dock that came running over the

field; there is a hedge along the road next to

the tree; don't know how high it is; the

woods are near the tree (the house);

woods about 200 yards; there is a little road

in the field leading by the tree; this is the

way we came in; I think ran between the

tree and the house; when I heard the shot

I was a little past the bars; Woodward

was on the side next to his house; after the

shot Skelley and his coat, and blood running

off of him; I have no blood running off of

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Agricultural.

Autumn Time.

I sing the mellowed autumn time;
The russet pears, the scarlet haws,
The yellow sheaves of autumn time.
The fading, falling autumn time;
The rustling leaves, the added winds,
The pallid mists of autumn time.
The scented, fragrant autumn time;
The clover balls, the meadow hays,
The fresh-ploughed earth of autumn time.
The sober, tranquil autumn time;
The chestnut noons, the steadfast stars,
The purple glooms of autumn time.
The sweet, soft sounds of autumn time;
The whistling birds, the bleating flocks,
The plaining streams of autumn time.
The resting, patient autumn time;
The close reaped fields, the dew-drenched grass,
The low-streaked skies of autumn time.
The grand, prophetic autumn time;
For ripened hearts and sweetened souls
Called home to God at autumn time.

How to Treat Fruit Trees.

In considering the growth of organisms, the action of the alkalies is to be looked upon as scarcely less important than that of air and water. Lime is the great animal alkali, and potash the vegetable one; its old name of vegetable kail expressed that fact, and all the potash of commerce is well known to be derived from wood ashes. The importance of potash as a manure has been frequently overlooked by farmers, who rarely know the large amount of this material found in grass, grain, crops, leaves, barnyard manure, roots, and fruit. How potash acts in plants, in conjunction with carbon and silica, to form woody fiber, starch, sugar and oil, is yet unknown to chemical observers, but the fact of its action is beyond a doubt. It has long since pointed out that the chief cause of barrenness in the waste of potash carried off by rich crops, especially tobacco, with no replacement by proper manure. How many millions of pounds of potash have been sent to Europe from the forests of America, and in the grain, tobacco, and hemp! Luckily one alkali may be replaced by another, and we have received a considerable quantity of soda from European seaweed and in the shape of salt. Industrially, soda from natural deposits in South America is brought to us as a cheap price. The point to which we now call attention is that our farmers and fruit growers have ignored, or rather been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown, both by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. According to our observation, if the practice of putting a mixture of wood and coal ashes around the stems of fruit trees and vines, particularly early in the spring, were followed as a general rule, our crops of apples, grapes, peaches, etc., would be greatly benefited in both quantity and quality, and the trees and vines would last longer. We will relate only one experiment. Some twenty-five years ago, we treated an old hollow pippin apple tree as follows: The hollow, to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a mixture of wood ashes, garden mold, and a little waste lime (carbonate). This filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year, the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing for any season for some time. But the strongest part was what followed: For seventeen years after the filling, that old pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well. Let us call attention to still another point of importance in fruit raising.—This is the bearing year for apples, and fruit in general in New England; probably it is also in some other parts.—Now when such years come, the farmer should be so much at their prosperity and abide it, as nearly all people do the gifts of fortune. We should be temperate as to the quantity of our fruit as well as of fruit juices. By proper trimming and picking, the apple acre in bearing years may be made to yield a little more than half a crop as to number, but the improvement in size and price, and in the future effect, will more than balance the loss. Next February, March, or April, according to latitude, let the farmer stimulate and nourish his trees and vines with a fair supply of ashes; and in nearly every case he will have a good crop of fruit in the non-bearing year.—Scientific American.

LIME FOR APPLE TREES.—A successful pomologist of New Jersey writes the New York Herald that he once noticed a well-landed in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling had all at once put forth with renewed energy, and he was at a loss for some time to define the cause. On examination he found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled, and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree, and to this, as the principal cause he accredited the revival and renewed fructification of the tree. Taking the hint from the incident, he purchased twelve casks of lime and applied half a bushel to each of the trees in his orchard, and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects. Not the health of the tree only but the quality of the fruit also was greatly improved. The Herald adds that it has known some farmers to make it a regular practice for a succession of years to throw lime in the spring and summer.

Humorous.

A Good One.

A gentleman in the benevolence of his heart, dispatched his negro servant with a fine pig in a basket, as a present to his minister. On his way was a grocery, at which Jack called to refresh his spirits, setting down his basket outdoors, and while he was attending to his whiskey, some rude and wicked fellows took from his basket the pig, and placed in its stead a young puppy. Jack, unconscious of the change, made rapid strides to the house of the worthy minister, and handed him the basket, saying here is a pig mass send you to eat. The minister, uncovering the animal, finds the contents of the basket not at all acceptable, and returned the basket to the servant with the message: "Tell your master that we don't eat puppies." "Puppy," says Jack, "me tho' he pig." On his return he again stopped at the same grocery for refreshment, and the same persons took from his basket the puppy, and replaced the pig, and Jack in haste returned to his master. On his arrival, he handed the basket to his master, giving at the same time the message of the minister.—"Mama, mama, minister say he no eat puppy." The gentleman raising the covering, finds the pig sent, returned in good order, and says to his servant, "Puppy, Jack, what do you mean? this is a pig." Jack looks at the animal with the utmost astonishment, "me never see such a creature," he pig when he mind to be, shd he puppy when he mind to be."

A PUZZLED AND INDIGNANT WITNESS.—A paper in Pittsfield, Mass., relates the following: "They were trying a 'horse case' in court the other day, and the lawyer was questioning a witness in reference to the animal's habits and disposition. 'Have you ever driven her?' was asked. 'I have,' was the reply. 'Was there any one with you at the time?' was the next question. 'There was a lady with me,' the witness answered, and blushed a little. 'Was she a good driver?' was the next question, the lawyer referring to the animal, but the witness understood that he meant the lady. 'She was,' he replied. Was she gentle and kind? asked the legal limb, and the reply was in the affirmative, though the witness, still thinking of the lady, looked a little surprised. 'She didn't kick?' was the next interrogation, and a decisive 'No' was the next answer. 'She didn't rear or kick over the traces, or put her hind feet through the dashboard, or try to run away, or was any, or—the witness was boiling over with indignation by this time, and interrupted the lawyer with, 'Do you mean the horse or the lady? I mean the mare we're talking about,' thundered the counsel. 'Oh! was the response, 'I thought you meant the gal.' And with this explanation the pursuit of justice was resumed. One of PARSON BROWNLOW'S.—Parson Brownlow tells a good story of an old Presbyterian bachelor preacher, known almost as a woman-hater until he was nearly fifty years old, when he married and settled somewhere among the mountains of North Carolina. The parson says: Our bachelor friend was preaching on the sinner's exhortation. 'I have a piece of ground, and wish to go and see it,' said one. Here is want of inclination to attend to divine things,' said the preacher. 'Another said, 'I have bought five yoke of oxen, and must needs go and prove them. This seems a case of necessity. A third said, 'I have married a wife, and therefore I am not come. Here is a case of natural impossibility, from which we may infer, continued our bachelor preacher, 'that one woman will pull a man further from the Lord than ten heers.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for December.

A doctor lately informed his friends, in a large company, that he had been eight days in the country. "Yes," said one of the party, "it has been announced in the newspaper." "Ah!" said the doctor, stretching his neck importantly, "I pray, in what terms?" "Well, as well as I can remember, in the following: 'There were last week seventy-seven deaths less than he week before!'" "Never bet on a horse race, my son. It is wrong to bet, and, besides, the horse that ought to win is likely, in nine out of ten cases, to be jockeyed to the rear. Do not bet at all, my son, but if you bet on horses, get acquainted with the riders in advance of the contest, and see how the thing is coming out."

How THEY LOVE FISH.—A young gentleman in this city, in whom we have the most perfect confidence, gives the following conversation, which he overheard between two colored citizens the other evening as he was returning from prayer meeting: "Sam! does you know Jonah?" "Jonah? what Jonah?" "Why, Jonah that swallowed the whale—don't you know him?" "Why, he was from Firginy?" "Of course he was from Firginy." "Well, de Firginians always was hell for fish."

We are told that "the smallest hair throws a shadow." And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your vitals.—Norritown Herald.

Professional.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Dr. J. J. VANDERFORD,
DENTIST.
906 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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Jan 11-ly

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A large lot of

VALUABLE FARMS
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In all parts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Call and examine.

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W. R. Berghel, Municipal & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N.Y.

R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad St. N. Y.

Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall St. Col. Stanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.

may 2-ly

FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERING.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

Walnut and Other Furniture,
which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying at wholesale cash rates, he feels assured that he can sell as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be saved the freight on their goods from the city.

He is also prepared to attend to

Undertaking Work
at short notice, and in a manner excelled by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wood Cases or Caskets will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

TAYLOR & SON'S
Celebrated Corpse Preserver.

The Corpse may be dressed in the finest fabric by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wood Cases or Caskets will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
Feb 1-12m Middletown, Del.

COCHRAN, NIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
No. 96 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Poultry for Christmas and New Year a Specialty. In order to secure prompt sales of the poultry we should receive it at least three days prior to each holiday.

Consignments solicited. Dec 13-ly

NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and debts to the late firm of D. W. LLOYD & CO., are to be paid by D. W. LLOYD, and all bills accounts owing to said D. W. LLOYD & CO., are to be paid to D. W. LLOYD.

Peach Trees and Plants.

50,000
PEACH TREES FOR SALE.

The undersigned, having been engaged a long time in the peach business, has nothing spared pains nor expense to secure the best varieties of peaches, the best bearers; the largest peaches; and those that will carry well and bring the most money in market. I am now ready to receive orders for said trees, to be delivered here in the Nursery or on board the cars, this Fall, 1874, and the following Spring. The following are the varieties and the order of ripening:

Placid's Red and White Peach. Said to be earlier than Hale's Early, and carries well.

Todd's Early. An old variety, carries well, and is the largest early peach known.

White Seedling. Took 1st premium at Willingboro, N. J., New York Exhibition in 1872.

Townsend's Late White. Similar to Lattin's, and ripens about the same time. They are both the largest white peaches, and grow in a bushy form.

Large Red and White. A fine large white peach.

Townsend's Late Red and White. The finest and largest late red and white peach, ripening at the same time as Smuck. Original.

Persons making engagements, can rely on the purity of these trees. One man budged the whole lot, and was careful to make no mistakes, and the utmost care will be observed in taking up, and labeling these trees for delivery. Send in your orders early to SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Townsend, Del., Sept. 19, 1874—3m

FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
FOR SALE,
AT THE DIAMOND STATE NURSERIES.

100,000 first-class Peach Trees, including all the leading varieties: Pear, Apple, Cherry, and Quince Trees; Evergreens for shade or ornament; 200,000 Orange Quinces; Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry Plants; Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, for Fall of 1874 and Spring of 1875 planting.

Sends for Catalogue and Price List.

JAMES T. SHELLBROS, Oct 31-3m.

MIDDLETOWN
Nursery and Fruit Farm.

A large and varied assortment of

General Nursery Stock
For Sale at low rates.

PEACH TREES A SPECIALTY.
E. R. COCHRAN.

October 17-ly.

Woodside Nursery.

A CHOICE selection of

PEACH TREES
of the best family and market varieties.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ORANGE PLANTS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ETC.

For fall of 1874 and spring of 1875 planting for sale at very low prices.

HENRY CLAYTON,
Mount Pleasant, Del.

aug 29-ly.

Oysters! Oysters!

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oyster SALOON

Connected with the OLD BANK for Cream and Confectionery Store.

I would most respectfully inform my patrons and friends, and all who may favor me with a call, that I have fitted up an Oyster Saloon for both ladies and gentlemen, where they can get a good hot Stew, Pan Fry, or Raw, at short notice. Also, Parties supplied with Oysters in any quantity they may desire.

THE CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT
is as usual full of the finest Confectionery.

PINE CAKES,
such as Fruit, Pound, Lady, Sponge, Cup, Drop, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes for parties, can be obtained upon short notice. We keep on hand Raisins, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, both green and dried. We shall keep for Christmas a full line of Toys for the young, and presents for Children of a larger worth. Don't forget the place, Rice's Old Bank, and don't purchase elsewhere until you have examined my stock.

Kov 7-ly.

LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

FINE FOWLS
which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS" and "HERSTINGS" and "IMPROVED STOCK."

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS," bred from IMPROVED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

Bronze Turkeys, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,
MT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.

January 17, 1874-ly.

MIDDLETOWN IRONFOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order. Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists,
Jan 4-ly

Medical.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their health is not deranged by natural causes, or by any other means, and vital organs weakened by the action of poison.

Prepared in England, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irritability of the Liver, Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Stomachic Disorders, and all the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are caused by a diseased condition of the blood, and a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Rheumatism and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Rheumatism and Intermittent Fever, Discharge of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Superior to any other medicine for the blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Induration of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Disorders.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Bores, Scalds, and all the kindred diseases, these Bitters are a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Induration of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Disorders.

For the treatment of all the above diseases, these Bitters are a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Induration of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Disorders.

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Dry Goods and Groceries.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock
of

GOODS.

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,
Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Quincenware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.
And everything usually kept in a

First Class Country Store.

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr 9-ly

RHEUMATISM.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Home Testimony.

Mr. Wm. W. Rose, residing in South Wilmington and employed in the Diamond State Rolling Mill, suffered for nine months with the Rheumatism, and was under medical treatment without success